

专家介绍



甯尤军,1981年生,西南石油大学研究员、博士生导师,四川省引进人才特聘专家,北京理工大学学士和博士,新加坡南洋理工大学博士后(Research Fellow)。长期从事非连续计算力学、岩石力学、多尺度材料力学、冲击动力学、岩体灾变、地下能源开采等方面的研究工作;发表高水平期刊学术论文50余篇,其中SCI收录论文在Web of Science核心库被引730余次;获教育部科技进步二等奖和中国工程爆破协会科技进步一等奖等科技奖项;获ICADD13国际会议优秀研究者奖和Computers and Geotechnics期刊年度优秀论文等学术奖励;担任中国岩石力学与工程学会岩土体非连续变形分析专业委员会委员、中国力学学会计算力学专委会非连续性有限元专业组委员、四川省力学学会固体力学专委会副主任委员、《应用力学学报》青年编委、四川省科技青年联合会常务理事、四川欧美同学会·四川留学人员联谊会东南亚分会常务副会长。

岩石力学与工程问题的 DDA 和 NMM 模拟研究进展

甯尤军^{1,2}, 吕昕阳¹

(1. 西南石油大学机电工程学院, 610500 成都; 2. 西南石油大学工程安全评估与防护研究院, 610500 成都)

摘要:全面回顾了非连续变形分析(DDA)方法与数值流形方法(NMM)在岩石力学与工程问题模拟领域的研究与应用进展。首先论述了相关理论与算法的研究现状,包括DDA中旋转虚假体积膨胀及能量损耗问题的解决,开裂破坏模拟的子块体单元DDA方法和节点DDA方法,以及颗粒DDA方法的发展等;也包括对NMM开裂破坏模拟能力及双重覆盖系统的研究,无网格NMM及粒子NMM的发展等;其中还涉及单纯形积分、高阶方法、材料本构模型、显式与并行计算的研究等;此外还对接触相关问题的研究进行了专门论述。随后,对DDA与NMM在岩体边坡失稳与落石、地下岩体结构的变形与破坏、应力波传播与岩石爆破、岩体结构地震破坏与失稳及岩体锚固工程领域的代表性研究与应用工作进行了详细论述。在此基础上,凝练和论述了DDA和NMM研究与应用面临的主要问题与挑战,包括计算控制参数、计算效率、多物理场、三维方法、程序的商业化开发等,并给出了相应的对策建议。

关键词:岩石力学;非连续变形分析(DDA);数值流形方法(NMM)

中图分类号:P642.3 **文献标志码:**A

收稿日期:2022-05-28

修回日期:2022-07-14

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(No. 42171108);四川省自然科学基金项目(No. 2022NSFSC0263)

通信作者:甯尤军,研究员。E-mail:cnningyj@foxmail.com

引用格式:甯尤军,吕昕阳. 岩石力学与工程问题的 DDA 和 NMM 模拟研究进展[J]. 应用力学学报, 2022, 39(4): 657-672.

NING Youjun, LÜ Xinyang. Research progress in DDA and NMM simulations of rock mechanics and engineering problems[J]. Chinese journal of applied mechanics, 2022, 39(4): 657-672.

Research progress in DDA and NMM simulations of rock mechanics and engineering problems

NING Youjun^{1,2}, LÜ Xinyang¹

(1. School of Mechatronic Engineering, Southwest Petroleum University, 610500 Chengdu, China; 2. Research Institute of Engineering Safety Assessment and Protection, Southwest Petroleum University, 610500 Chengdu, China)

Abstract: This paper fully reviews the progress in the research and application of discontinuous deformation analysis (DDA) and numerical manifold method (NMM) in the field of rock mechanics and engineering problem simulations. First, the research status of related theories and algorithms is expounded, including the solution to the problem of spurious rotational volume expansion and energy loss in DDA, the sub-block element DDA method and the nodal-based DDA method for fracturing failure simulation, and the development of particle DDA method. Research on fracturing simulation capability and dual cover systems of NMM, as well as development of the meshless NMM and particle NMM are also included. Research on simplex integration, high-order method, material constitutive model, and explicit and parallel computing are also involved. Moreover, research on contact-related problems is specially discussed. Subsequently, this paper expounds on the representative research and application works of DDA and NMM in the engineering fields of rock mass slope instability and rockfall, deformation and failure of underground rock mass structure, stress wave propagation and rock blasting, seismic breakage and instability of rock mass structure, and rock mass anchoring. On this basis, the main problems and challenges of the research and application of DDA and NMM are abstracted and discussed, including the calculation control parameters, calculation efficiency, multi-physics fields, three-dimensional methods, and the commercial development of the programs, and corresponding countermeasures are proposed.

Key words: rock mechanics; discontinuous deformation analysis (DDA); numerical manifold method (NMM)

chinaXiv:202303.00389v1

岩石作为一种复杂地质材料由连续岩石介质及不连续面如节理、断层和层理等组成,具有不连续、非均质和各向异性等特点。岩石力学界发展了各种基于连续介质力学和非连续介质力学的数值方法,用以对岩石的各类变形破坏力学和工程问题进行数值模拟。

连续数值方法如有限单元法 (finite element method, FEM)、有限差分法 (finite difference method, FDM) 和边界单元法 (boundary element method, BEM) 等,在处理复杂节理岩体以及岩石的复杂开裂破坏问题时仍有很大的局限,且不能很好地处理块体旋转与脱离等大位移问题。为应对上述问题,可进行连续-非连续数值方法的耦合,如有限单元法与离散单元法 (discrete element method, DEM) 的耦

合^[1],或对连续数值方法进行扩展,如扩展有限元方法 (extended finite element method, XFEM)^[2],能较好地处理岩石开裂破坏问题。

在非连续数值方法中,离散单元法^[3]与非连续变形分析 (discontinuous deformation analysis, DDA)^[4-6]方法的基本思路都是将分析对象视作离散体的集合,需定义离散体间的接触并在分析过程中不断更新接触信息,适合于模拟离散颗粒或块体的力学行为。相较于基于牛顿第二定律并采用显式求解格式的 DEM, DDA 则是基于最小势能原理的隐式数值方法,具有完备的运动学理论和严格的平衡假定,能够在接触状态开闭迭代收敛的基础上模拟可变形块体系统的静力和动力学行为。

岩石力学与工程问题常常是连续与非连续问题

的耦合,涉及连续岩石介质的变形破裂、不连续面的变形以及岩体的大位移等,数值流形方法(numerical manifold method, NMM)^[7]能很好地适应此类问题的求解。NMM 采用数学和物理两套覆盖系统,将自由度定义在物理覆盖上,实现了连续和非连续问题在同一框架下的理论统一描述。NMM 融入了 FEM 和解析法的思想,并同 DDA 一样在接触开闭迭代收敛的基础上实现静力和动力学问题的统一格式描述和隐式求解。当在 NMM 中采用有限元的网格剖分来生成数学覆盖时, NMM 在形式上可退化到 FEM; 当在 NMM 中定义独立覆盖描述离散体时, NMM 可退化到 DDA。因此, FEM 和 DDA 可以认为是 NMM 分别应用于连续介质和离散系统时的特例^[8]。

DDA 和 NMM 分别自上世纪 80 和 90 年代初提出以来,不断得到发展和完善,并成为了模拟各类岩石力学与工程问题的重要方法。目前,相较于二维 DDA 和 NMM,由于涉及到更为复杂的接触检测和处理等问题,三维 DDA 和 NMM 的研究与应用还明显不足。本研究对 DDA 和 NMM 的理论与算法研究现状,以及其在岩石力学与工程领域的研究与应用现状进行回顾与评述,在此基础上总结这 2 种方法在研究与应用上面临的主要问题与挑战,并提出应对策略及对未来工作的展望。

1 理论与算法研究

针对 DDA 模拟面临的控制参数敏感、块体旋转虚假体积膨胀及能量损耗等问题,诸多学者提出了相应的优化方法。子块体方法、基于节点的 DDA (NDDA) 方法及颗粒 DDA 方法被提出以增强 DDA 模拟岩石变形和开裂破坏的能力。高阶 DDA 及显式与并行算法的研究提高了计算精度及效率。在 NMM 的研究中,诸多开裂算法的发展提升了 NMM 模拟裂纹尖端应力奇异性、复杂裂纹扩展等问题的能力。针对 NMM 独特的双重覆盖系统,有限覆盖、独立覆盖、部分重叠覆盖及覆盖的细化方法被提出并得到深入研究。围绕单纯形积分及高阶 NMM 的研究则显著提升了计算精度。无网格 NMM 及粒子 NMM 的提出进一步拓展了 NMM 的适用范围。此外, DDA 和 NMM 中各类材料本构模型的嵌入与发展则增强了这两种方法在材料变形模拟中的适用

性。针对 DDA 和 NMM 在不连续面显式模拟中接触检测和处理的重点问题,起初诸多研究围绕接触检测直接法和罚函数法开展,在接触理论提出后,研究则转向接触理论算法的实现和完善。

1.1 DDA

时间步长、步位移比和接触罚弹簧刚度是 DDA 模拟的几个关键计算控制参数。邬爱清等^[9]的研究表明,合适的时间步长和弹簧刚度的取值组合构成一个单连通参数取值域。针对 DDA 中块体旋转时的虚假体积膨胀问题, Wu 等^[10]最初提出了接触后调整法。巩师林等^[11]则引入先变形、后转动的块体位移增量表达式,考虑了块体转动时离心力和科氏力引起的变形。江巍等^[12]建立基于虚单元法的 DDA 格式,从块体独立位移空间上双线性格式的计算出发,有效克制了旋转膨胀。针对 DDA 块体系统的能量损耗问题, Jiang 等^[13]通过引入黏性阻尼分量吸收离散块体的动能,建立了考虑阻尼效应的离散块体系统整体运动方程。Yu 等^[14]则将线性阻尼器施加在接触位置,并给出了由给定阻尼比计算阻尼系数的半解析解。

一阶 DDA 的单个块体具有常应力,针对岩石的开裂破坏模拟问题, Lin 等^[15]提出了子块体方法,即将连续岩石区域离散成为由虚拟节理黏接的 DDA 子块体单元,从而实现连续岩石的变形和破裂模拟。Ning 等^[16]和 Jiao 等^[17]基于子块体间的接触应力判断沿子块体单元边界的拉伸和剪切开裂破坏。为减小子块体单元划分对开裂破坏模拟的影响, Ni 等^[18]根据临近子块的应力状态判断沿虚拟节理面的开裂破坏。张开雨等^[19]等则在子块体 DDA 方法中引入了 Voronoi 多边形离散形式。Xia 等^[20]在子块体 DDA 方法中提出一种统一拉伸断裂模型用以模拟各种脆性材料的断裂行为。此外, Bao 等^[21]提出了 NDDA,该方法在块体内部定义有限元网格,并将网格线视为潜在裂纹。随后 Tian 等^[22]在 NDDA 方法中引入了双重最小化过程,从而获得了更准确的开裂破坏模拟结果。在材料本构模型的嵌入与发展方面,汪巍巍^[23]在 DDA 中将非线性问题转化为线性问题模拟块体的物理非线性变形,并建立了弹塑性本构关系。江成^[24]在 DDA 中实现了弹脆性本构模型、损伤本构模型和 Johnson-Cook 本构模型。为描述岩石的非均质特点,杨正^[25]和 Ning 等^[26]还将基于 Weibull 函数的岩石细观非均质统计本构模型引

入 DDA,用以模拟非均质岩石的变形破坏(图 1)。

DDA 本身主要用于模拟具有任意形状的多边形或多面体块体,学者们也试图发展圆形或球形颗粒的 DDA 方法。Ke 等^[27]提出了刚性圆形颗粒 DDA 模型,在此基础上,Thomas 等^[28]进一步提出了圆形颗粒团簇模型以更为真实的模拟粒状材料。郭璇^[29]则研究了圆形颗粒与任意多边形块体单元耦合的 DDA 方法。Jiao 等^[30]发展了三维球颗粒 DDA 方法,并建立了相适应的黏结开裂算法,图 2 为三点弯曲实验的模拟结果。在高阶 DDA 及显式与并行计算研究方面,Hsiung 等^[31]在 DDA 中引入高阶多项式位移函数,使块体复杂应力场和应变场的精确模拟成为可能。Yang 等^[32]在显式时间积分方案的基础上,提出了显式 DDA 方法。张洪等^[33]详细讨论了基于中心差分法的三维显式 DDA 格式。Peng 等^[34]将并行块雅可比方法和预处理共轭梯度迭代求解方法实现到三维 DDA 中,随后进一步提出了基于 OpenMP 的三维 DDA 全阶段并行化方法^[35]。王占学等^[36]实现了三维 DDA 总体平衡方程组的雅可比预处理共轭梯度法的 CUDA 并行求解。

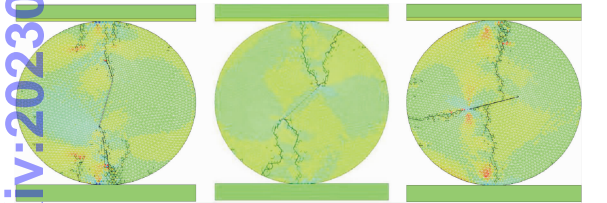


图 1 预制裂纹非均质岩石圆盘径向压缩破坏的 DDA 模拟^[25]
Fig.1 DDA simulation of heterogeneous rock disk fracturing with pre-existing crack under radial compression ^[25]

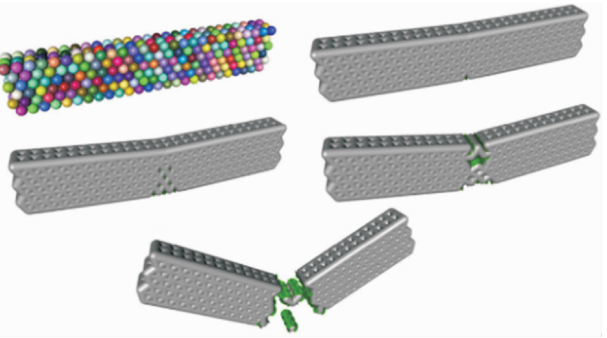


图 2 三点弯曲破坏的三维球颗粒 DDA 模拟^[30]
Fig.2 3D spherical particle DDA simulation of three-point bending failure ^[30]

1.2 NMM

NMM 连续-非连续相统一的特点让其在岩石的

开裂破坏模拟上具有显著优势。Ma 等^[37]和 Zhang 等^[38]针对裂纹尖端的奇异性引入奇异物理覆盖,利用 NMM 模拟了复杂多支及交叉裂纹问题。徐栋栋等^[39]在物理覆盖上采用位移函数的一阶泰勒展开,并在裂纹尖端附近的物理覆盖上增加扩充位移函数,以更好模拟裂纹尖端的应力奇异性。Chiou 等^[40]提出了结合虚拟裂纹扩展方法的 NMM,采用最大切应力准则确定裂纹扩展方向,模拟了混合型裂纹扩展问题。Ning 等^[41]在 NMM 中提出了一种基于拉伸强度准则和 Mohr-Coulomb 准则的开裂算法,并模拟了下盘边坡的破裂失稳;在此基础上,Kang 等^[42]对岩石试样的单裂纹、双裂纹和多裂纹扩展和贯通问题进行了系统性模拟,展示了结果的正确性和 NMM 对复杂开裂破坏问题的处理能力(图 3)。针对动态裂纹扩展,Zheng 等^[43]将时间离散置于空间离散之前,解决了裂纹扩展中自由度在单时步内不断变化和能量守恒的问题。针对三维裂纹问题,Yang 等^[44]基于最大拉应力准则开发了模拟三维裂缝扩展的 NMM。

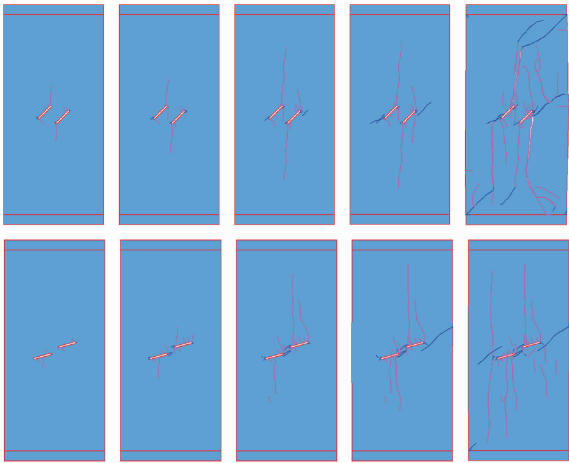


图 3 预制裂纹岩石试样单轴压缩开裂破坏的 NMM 模拟^[42]
Fig.3 NMM simulation of rock specimen fracturing with pre-existing cracks under uniaxial compression ^[42]

双重覆盖系统是 NMM 实现连续-非连续相统一的核心和基础。二维 NMM 多通过规则三角形网格或有限元三角形网格来生成有限覆盖系统。在覆盖系统研究方面,Yang 等^[45]研究了数学覆盖的细化问题,详细介绍了数学覆盖在不同边界条件下的更新过程。Cai 等^[46]提出了一种简洁的广义覆盖生成方法,适用于复杂不连续问题的处理。祁勇峰等^[47]提出了部分重叠覆盖的 NMM,解决了覆盖不匹配导致的结构关键部位计算精度下降的问题。武鑫等^[8]研

究了针对复杂岩体力学问题的有限覆盖与独立覆盖混合使用方法,模拟分析了复杂结构岩质边坡问题(图4)。此外,NMM通过单纯形积分实现任意形状流形单元上的精确积分运算。在单纯形积分的研究方面,Kourepinis等^[48]提出了一种对任意阶覆盖位移函数进行单纯形积分的方法,Liu等^[49]推导了二阶位移函数的单纯形积分表达式。

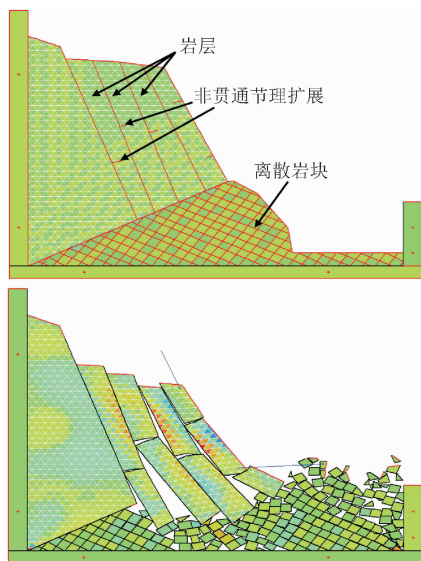


图4 复杂岩质边坡失稳破坏的NMM模拟^[8]

Fig. 4 NMM simulation of instability and breakage of a complex rock slope^[8]

在高阶NMM的研究方面,An等^[50]提出了基于单位分解的高阶数值方法的系统方程秩亏问题,建立了网格秩亏数的定量预测方法。Xu等^[51]为了克服高阶NMM中的线性相关问题,基于FEM三角形板单元推导出一种新的局部逼近。苏海东等^[52]提出了应用软件自动推导公式和生成程序代码的简便方法,开发了高阶NMM的二维和三维静力分析程序。苏海东等^[53]提出了高阶NMM的两种初应力处理方法。Yang等^[54]通过四边形网格形成数学覆盖,提出了一种基于约束和正交最小二乘方法局部逼近的高阶NMM。在材料本构模型的嵌入与发展方面,Zeng等^[55]将增量内时理论推广到NMM中,提出了一种弹塑性分析的内时化算法。He等^[56]在NMM中引入基于广义Kelvin-Voigt模型的黏弹性增量本构关系,以更好地模拟黏弹性材料的蠕变裂纹现象。Kang等^[57-58]在NMM中引入黏弹本构模型、弹黏塑性本构模型描述高聚物黏结炸药中聚合物黏结剂、炸药颗粒的变形。

在其他形式的NMM研究方面,Li等^[59]基于单

位分解法和有限覆盖逼近理论提出了无网格NMM,并随后研究了无网格NMM中裂纹尖端数值精度的提高方法^[60]。Gao等^[61]基于复变量移动最小二乘逼近和有限覆盖理论,提出复变量无网格NMM,并从最小势能原理出发给出了适用于断裂问题的相应公式。李伟等^[62]通过整合裂纹尖端附近的数学覆盖生成复合覆盖,并在其上定义有限项的位移Williams级数,建立了求解线弹性断裂问题的无网格NMM。此外,Sun等^[63]还通过数学覆盖系统来描述基于粒子的运动和变形场,提出了粒子NMM。Li等^[64]则进一步发展该方法用于岩石动态破裂行为的模拟(图5)。Wu等^[65]通过岩石的Voronoi微观颗粒划分实现了一种岩石微观力学特性NMM模拟技术。Zhou等^[66]则提出一种基于Voronoi颗粒的改进NMM来模拟细观尺度下完整岩石的变形破坏。

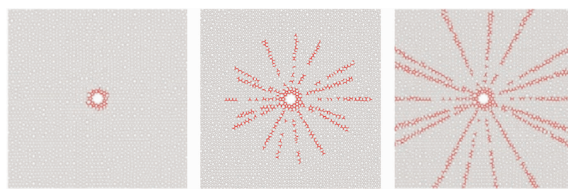


图5 炮孔爆破的粒子NMM模拟^[64]

Fig. 5 Particle NMM simulation of borehole blasting^[64]

1.3 接 触

不连续面及离散体间的接触是非连续计算的重要特征。接触的检测及处理是DDA和NMM发展过程中面临的最困难的一类问题^[67]。围绕二维接触,Keneti等^[68]提出一种凸块接触检测方法,通过将两个逼近面中的一个视为“主平面”并搜索一定范围内另一个面的顶点,在此基础上识别相邻块间的主要接触位置及类型。Zhuang等^[69]提出一种基于覆盖的不规则凸多边形接触检测策略,利用顶点-边和边-顶点接触覆盖描述多边形间的接触约束。葛发乐等^[70]提出了刚性圆盘与边、凸角和凹角的接触检测方法。对于三维接触,Wu等^[71]在三维DDA中利用多重覆盖系统和几何子单元分解将邻块的搜索与接触类型的判定联系起来,显著减少了接触检测量和迭代次数。Zhang等^[72]针对三维任意形状多面体,通过识别多面体几何元素的一般特征和关系,利用邻域搜索、接触类型检验和侵入识别进行接触的检测。He等^[73]则针对三维NMM中的接触检测问题提出一种分层接触系统,实现了三维非网格模型的一般接触求解过程。

对于接触的处理,DDA 和 NMM 都主要采用罚函数法。Jiao 等^[17]在 DDA 中提出了一种两阶段接触模型来模拟节理岩体。Gong 等^[74]也将两阶段模型引入 DDA 中描述边-边接触行为,以模拟岩体的拉伸破坏过程。Zheng 等^[75]在 DDA 子块体单元的分布黏结模拟方法中,考虑了线性及非线性黏结模型。Liu 等^[76]采用 BB 和双曲节理模型分别对罚弹簧的法向和剪切刚度进行修正,在 NMM 中提出了一种描述节理力学行为的修正接触模型。Kang 等^[57-58]在 NMM 中引入双线性黏接接触模型描述高聚物黏结炸药中颗粒与黏结剂界面的变形。对于接触的开关迭代,Jiang 等^[77]在导出三维 DDA 点-面接触的罚弹簧和摩擦力子矩阵的基础上,给出了不同接触状态的开关迭代准则。Zhou 等^[66]则在 NMM 中通过删除接触边界上的中间点来实现更高的接触处理效率。采用罚函数法时,求解结果对罚弹簧值的选取非常敏感,一些研究考虑了对罚函数法的改进,甚至考虑取缔罚弹簧。Amadei 等^[78]在 DDA 中采用增广拉格朗日乘法代替罚函数法,弱化了罚弹簧取值的影响。Zheng 等^[79]以接触力作为基本变量,应用有限维变分不等式理论建立 DDA 的对偶形式,达到了完全移除虚拟罚弹簧的目的。

在原 DDA 和 NMM 以及后续众多学者的研究中,接触检测都是采用直接法,尤其是针对三维问题,总是可能面临接触检测的失败。关于接触检测的突破性进展是 Shi^[67, 80]提出了适用于任意二维和三维几何体间接触检测的接触理论,也称为进入块理论。该理论通过定义接触覆盖并形成进入块,进而将任意两个块体 A 和 B 间的接触关系简化为参考点 a_0 与进入块 $E(A, B)$ 间的关系,其中 $E(A, B) = B - A + a_0$ 。图 6(a)为 2 个二维多边形块体的 $E(A, B)$ 示意图。接触理论极大地精简了接触检测的计算,更从理论上实现了任意形状块体间接触检测的完备性,从而突破了三维 DDA 和 NMM 发展面临的关键障碍。在此基础上,Lin 等^[81]提出了在三维 DDA 程序中引入接触理论算法的粗略策略。Ni 等^[82-83]则详细提出了二维任意多边形块体和三维凸多面体块体的接触理论算法并在 DDA 中进行了实现。在该算法中,多面体块体间的六种基本接触类型被处理为点-面和非平行边-边两种接触类型,并同时点对-点和点-边接触进行特殊处理,保证了算法的有效性和效率。图 6(b)为基于接触理论的三维块体群滑动的 DDA 模拟。

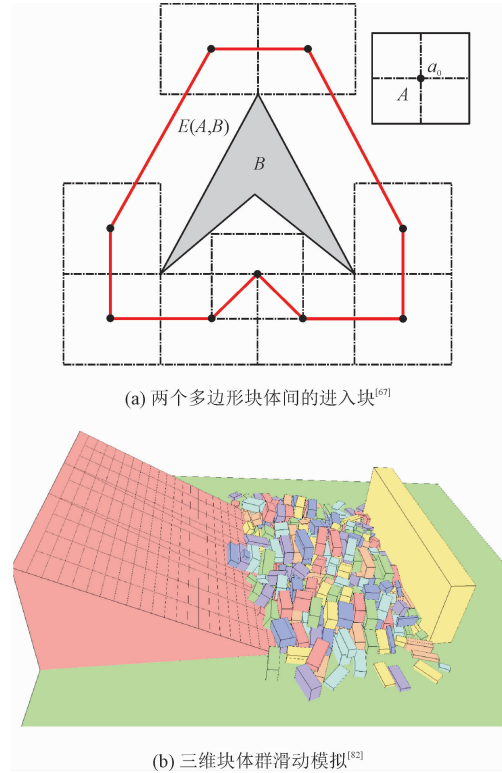


图 6 接触理论及其在三维 DDA 中的应用
Fig. 6 Contact theory and its application in 3D DDA

2 岩石力学与工程应用研究

岩体边坡失稳与落石是常见的地质灾害,二维 DDA 常被用来模拟分析边坡的稳定性及失稳破坏,针对落石冲击多通过三维 DDA 进行模拟,NMM 则常用来模拟边坡的渐进破坏。在隧道及地下空间工程中,DDA 与 NMM 被用来模拟分析隧道及硐室围岩的应力分布与变形规律以及破坏失稳。为更好地模拟岩石动力学问题中涉及的应力波传播问题,围绕 DDA 与 NMM 的动力学边界条件模型开展了大量研究,在此基础上在 DDA 中引入爆炸应力波与爆生气体的作用模拟分析岩石爆破问题。针对岩体结构的地震响应这一类重要岩石动力学问题,DDA 及 NMM 中的地震加载方式得到了较多研究,地震诱发的岩体滑坡及地下岩体结构失稳灾害得到了较好的模拟分析。针对锚杆加固这一重要岩体支护手段,DDA 与 NMM 主要围绕二维锚固模型的开发进行研究,并通过拉拔与锚固实验进行验证。

2.1 岩体边坡失稳与落石

在岩体边坡失稳的 DDA 模拟方面,Sitar 等^[84]通过对两个典型边坡破坏实例的模拟,分析了结构

面位置和数量对边坡稳定性预测的显著影响。Chen 等^[85]模拟了新磨边坡的失稳后行为,DDA 确定的破坏过程与通过地震信号分析得到的结果有较好的一致性。针对边坡倾倒失稳,孙东亚等^[86]用 DDA 对基于极限平衡原理的分析结果进行验证,研究了倾倒破坏的失稳变形机理。涉及水利工程时,沈振中等^[87]考虑水库水位骤降时地下水渗透压力的作用,通过模拟得到了多种水位变化条件下岩体边坡的稳定安全系数。黄盛铨等^[88]在自动强度折减法的基础上,分析了水库岩体边坡的稳定性并得到岩体边坡安全系数随水位的变化规律。

在落石的 DDA 模拟方面,Chen 等^[89]开展了滚石过程的三维 DDA 模拟(图 7),并对比了二维和三维 DDA 预测落石轨迹和动力学行为的效果。Ma 等^[90]开发了双目立体视觉野外实验系统并结合三维 DDA 模拟结果,定量得到了不同条件下落石运动特征的演化规律,揭示了落石的动态冲击过程。刘国阳等^[91]以西藏自治区 G318 国道 K4580 典型滑坡为背景的研究表明,三维 DDA 能够有效模拟巨石崩塌失稳、运动发展、剧烈冲击碰撞直至最终静止的整个动力学过程。

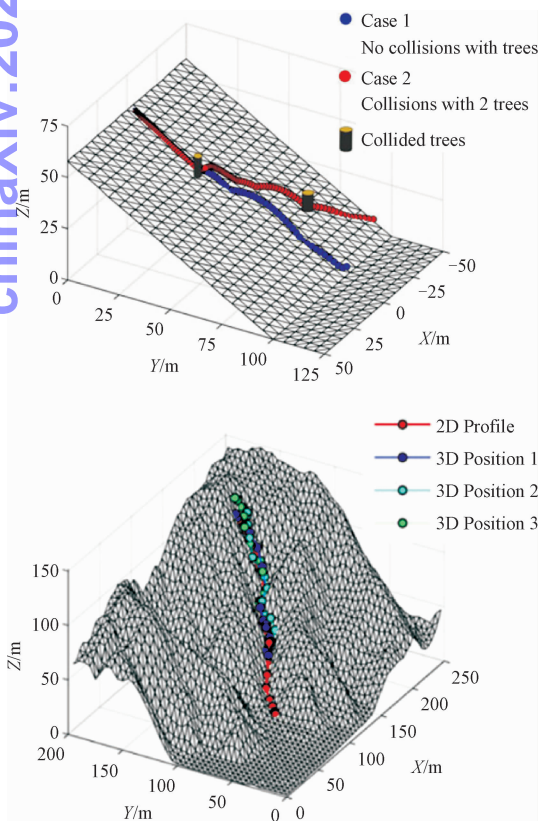


图 7 落石滚动三维 DDA 模拟^[89]

Fig. 7 3D DDA simulation of rockfall rolling^[89]

在岩体边坡失稳的 NMM 模拟方面,Yang 等^[92]利用基于多层数学覆盖的改进 NMM 对土石混合体边坡进行了稳定性分析。Wong 等^[93]利用 NMM 成功模拟了岩体边坡渐进破坏中的裂纹萌生、扩展、合并、退化直至最终的灾难性破坏全过程。He 等^[94]提出了分析节理岩体边坡稳定性的三维 NMM,讨论了其在岩质边坡稳定性分析中存在的主要问题,强调了 NMM 在边坡稳定性分析中的突出特点。Liu 等^[95]利用三维独立覆盖 NMM(ICMM3D)计算边坡的应力场,利用矢量和法(VSM)计算安全系数,有效开展了三维边坡的稳定性计算。针对边坡的倾倒破坏,张国新等^[96]结合极限平衡原理和 NMM 计算,得出了单个块体及整体结构的安全系数。王欢欢等^[97]以青藏高原金沙江流域的西藏昌都地区贡扎倾倒滑坡为例,利用 NMM 研究了重力作用下反倾层状岩体边坡在不同岩层倾角下的破坏特征。此外,Wu 等^[98]还在 NMM 中结合流动模型和裂隙演化技术,模拟了岩体边坡在暴雨作用下的破坏过程。

2.2 地下岩体结构的变形与破坏

地下开挖工程会破坏岩体原有的平衡状态,而导致围岩体结构的变形甚至破坏和失稳。采用 DDA 方法,Wu 等^[99]模拟分析了隧道开挖过程中岩体的应力拱效应,揭示了室内实验中垂直应力和地表沉降不对称的原因。刘君等^[100]模拟了节理岩体中的隧道开挖过程,研究了不同节理倾角条件下岩体的应力分布特性以及开挖后隧道围岩的变形和应力分布规律。Bakun-Mazor 等^[101]对以色列耶路撒冷旧城下层状节理岩体中的一个独立无支护地下采石场进行模拟(图 8),结果表明随着节理长度的增加和岩桥长度的减小,岩体的竖向变形失稳增大。Yeung 等^[102]研究了不同埋深、节理方位、节理间距和节理摩擦角组合情况对巷道稳定性的影响。Kim 等^[103]进行了韩国某实际隧道的开挖模拟,研究了裂隙流动、开挖顺序和加固措施对隧道稳定性的影响。Tsesarsky 等^[104]通过模拟重点研究了节理间距和摩擦角对地下硐室开挖稳定性的影响。邬爱清等^[105]以清江水布垭水电工程地下厂房为例,用 DDA 对复杂地质条件下地下厂房围岩的变形与破坏特征开展了研究,重点分析了地应力水平、锚固、岩体结构及结构面强度的影响。采用 NMM 方法,Tal 等^[106]成功模拟了高地应力条件下非连续岩体地下硐室的稳定性问题。曹文贵等^[107]在 NMM 中提出了公路路

基岩溶顶板稳定性的评价方法,分析了岩溶顶板稳定性与岩溶埋深和溶洞几何形态等因素的关系。

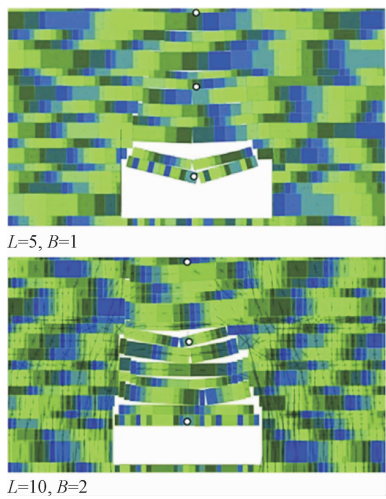


图8 地下采石场上部围岩失稳的 DDA 模拟^[101]
Fig. 8 DDA simulation of roof rock instability of an underground quarry^[101]

2.3 应力波传播与岩石爆破

针对应力波在人工截取边界处的反射问题,Bao等^[108]发展了一种对纵波和横波都有较好吸收能力的DDA黏性边界条件。Wu等^[109]在NMM中提出了一种改进的一阶Higdon吸收边界。在应力波传播的模拟分析方面,Gu等^[110]通过DDA研究了块体尺寸、边界条件和入射波频率对波传播的影响,分析了影响波传播模拟精度的因素。Ning等^[111]建立了DDA接触罚弹簧刚度与节理刚度的对应关系模型,通过模拟分析了节理刚度、节理强度以及载荷频率与入射角等因素对节理岩体应力波传播的影响。Fan等^[112]采用NMM模拟分析了应力波穿越裂缝时的频率依赖关系,讨论了裂缝刚度对波衰减和有效波速的影响。Zhou等^[113]进而研究了波在微裂隙岩体中的传播规律,NMM模拟表明微裂缝长度、数量等几何参数对有效速度、衰减速率、衰减系数和波数有显著影响。Zhao等^[114]通过引入Newmark方程组解决NMM原系统方程导致的人工数值阻尼,并对接触方案进行优化以更好模拟应力波通过不连续面的传播问题。Fan等^[115]采用NMM研究了裂纹对应力波持续时间和振幅的显著影响特性。

在岩石爆破的模拟方面,Mortazavi等^[116]在DDA中发展了炮孔扩张模型,考虑了炮孔几何参数、完整岩石性质、既有结构面的几何分布与力学性质以及炮孔压力对岩体破坏、抛掷和堆积过程的影响。

Ning等^[16, 117]通过在DDA中引入子块体单元开裂破坏模拟方法并考虑爆生气体在岩体裂缝中的渗透加载作用,完整再现了漏斗和台阶抛掷爆破中的爆腔扩张及岩石破裂、抛掷与堆积全过程(图9)。在后续工作中,郭双等^[118]还研究了爆炸应力波和爆生气体压力共同作用下的爆破破岩过程,并考虑了地应力的影响。

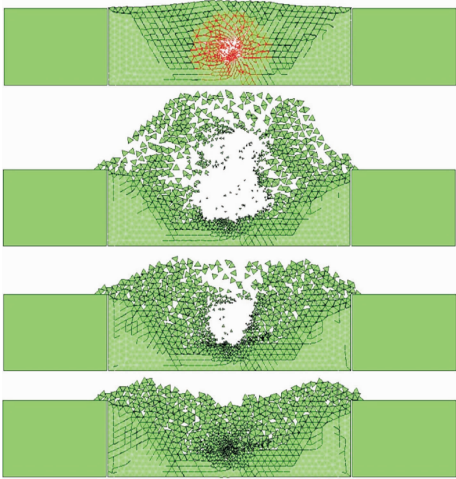


图9 炮孔抛掷爆破的 DDA 模拟^[16]
Fig. 9 DDA simulation of borehole throw blasting^[16]

2.4 岩体结构地震破坏与失稳

Wu等^[119]介绍了DDA中地震载荷的其中3种施加方式,分别是在滑体上加载加速度时程、在基岩上加载加速度时程和在基岩上加载位移时程。Ning等^[120]详尽推导了地震作用下二维单块体滑动的理论解,并深入验证和分析了单块和多块地震滑动的DDA模拟。在地震滑坡的模拟方面,Hatzor等^[121]以加速度时程作为输入并引入2%的动态阻尼,对以色列King Herod's Palace上部阶地的高度非连续岩体边坡进行了二维稳定性分析,得到了与实际情况吻合的模拟结果。Wu等^[122]采用DDA模拟研究了地震诱发的草岭滑坡中滑坡体的运动特性。Zhang等^[123]通过DDA模拟研究了大光包滑坡(图10),揭示了近断层地震力对滑坡过程、滑动距离和破坏形态的显著影响。Wang等^[124]用DDA对2008年汶川地震诱发的东河口高速远程滑坡现象进行了模拟分析,描述了滑坡的整个动力学过程。Zhang等^[125]在DDA中通过设置黏性边界条件并采用应力输入方式施加地震载荷,对大岗山水电站地下厂房的地震响应进行了模拟分析。在NMM中,Wei等^[126]开发了经典黏性边界条件、自由场边界条件和

静动态统一边界,扩展了采用 NMM 进行岩体结构地震分析的能力。Yang 等^[127]在对 NMM 进行一系列动态边界条件开发的基础上,实现了岩体地震响应的有效模拟。

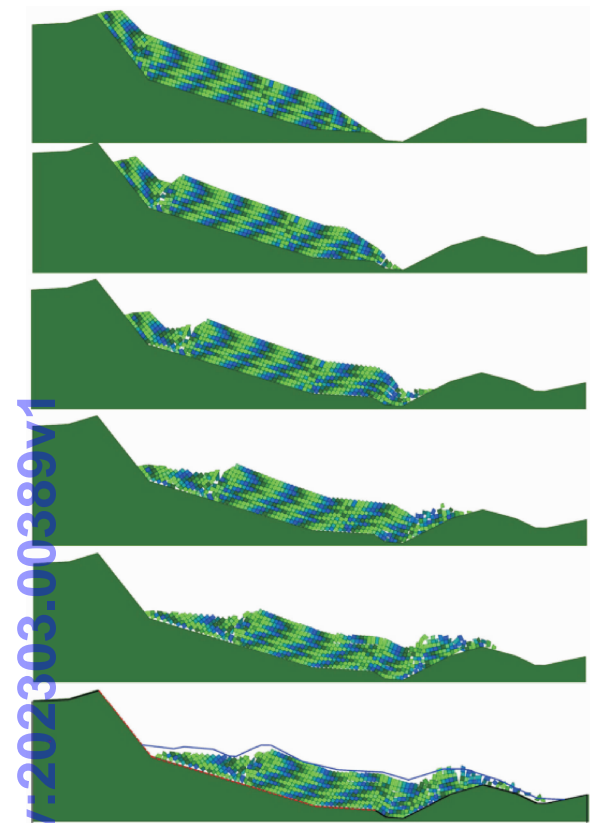


图 10 大光包滑坡的 DDA 模拟^[123]
Fig. 10 DDA simulation of Daguangbao landslide^[123]

2.5 岩体锚固

在 DDA 中,Nie 等^[128]较早建立了全黏结锚杆的线弹性应变硬化模拟模型,并开展了拉拔荷载作用下锚杆系统的承载和变形能力模拟分析。Ma 等^[129]提出锚杆-岩体界面的三线性黏结滑移模型,通过锚杆拉拔实验研究了界面切应力的变化规律及脱黏现象。甯尤军等^[130]采用多线性黏结滑移界面模型详细探讨了锚杆的滑移脱黏行为(图 11)。Nie 等^[131]还通过锚杆及岩体的 DDA 实体单元建模,模拟分析了连续力学耦合(CMC)锚杆单元的黏接滑移破坏行为。He 等^[132]通过将锚杆离散为欧拉伯努利梁单元,在 DDA 中提出了一种统一锚杆模型。此外,张秀丽等^[133]早期在 DDA 中建立了简单的预应力锚杆模型,模拟结果体现了预应力锚杆对节理岩体的加固作用。陈云娟等^[134]在 DDA 中建立了全长剪切锚杆模型,并对一公路隧道锚固稳定性进行了

分析。姜清辉等^[135]较早提出了三维 DDA 中锚杆的简化模型,并通过算例证明模型能较好地反映锚杆的加固效果。在 NMM 中,Wei 等^[136]开发了一种基于梁单元的锚杆模型,并对水布垭水电站地下厂房的锚杆加固效果进行了模拟和评价。董志宏等^[137]较早也在 NMM 中开发了锚固支护功能,并对某层状结构岩体地下硐室围岩开挖变形问题进行了模拟研究。

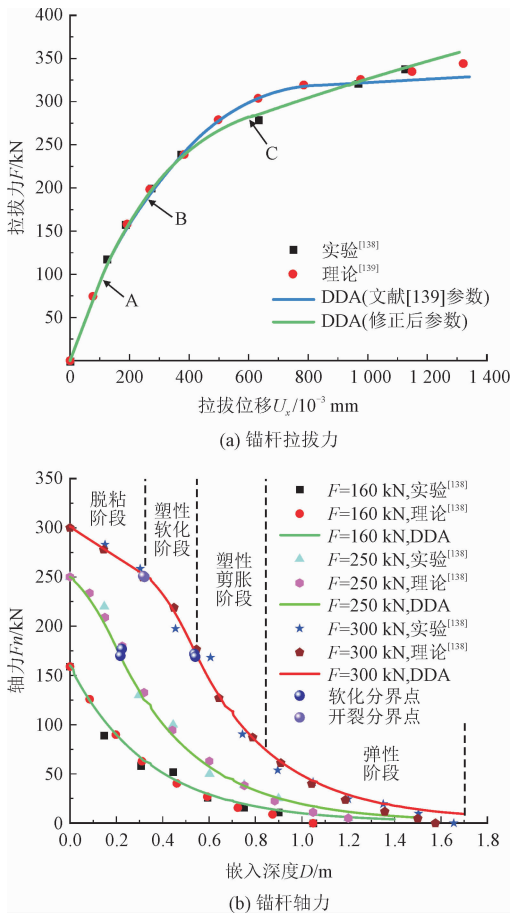


图 11 锚杆拉拔 DDA 模拟与实验结果的比较^[130]

Fig. 11 Comparisons between DDA and experimental results of bolt pullout^[130]

3 挑战与建议

DDA 与 NMM 自提出以来,在开裂破坏、接触检测、流形覆盖、三维方法等方面开展了较多的理论与算法研究工作,并在边坡及地下岩体结构失稳、岩体爆破及地震动力学响应、岩体锚固等岩石力学与工程问题中得到了广泛成功的应用。尽管取得了显著成效,但归纳起来,笔者认为 DDA 和 NMM 在研究与应用上还面临如下主要挑战。

1)控制参数问题

DDA 与 NMM 的模拟结果对时间步长、步位移比和接触罚弹簧刚度这 3 个计算控制参数非常敏感。尤其是对于较为复杂的岩石力学问题,用户需建立对关键控制参数意义及其相互关系的深刻理解,并积累丰富的使用经验才能得到可靠的模拟分析结果。DDA 和 NMM 均采用动态系数(质点速度逐时步继承比例)来反映问题的动态程度,其取值一般也较难确定。建议在深入揭示控制参数物理意义的基础上,建立更为完善的参数自动确定方法;对于动力学计算,在通过非线性材料和接触模型等渠道进行与实际物理过程相一致的能量消耗的基础上,可以考虑对动态系数参数予以取消。此外,接触罚弹簧在静力和动力学问题中具有截然不同的意义,因此也应予以深入研究。

2)计算效率问题

DDA 与 NMM 都是基于最小势能原理的隐式方法,且每个时步都要达到接触开闭迭代状态的收敛,每一个迭代步都要进行系统矩阵的组装和系统方程的求解,再加上每个时步初始的接触检测,因此在实际应用过程中,尤其是对于大规模问题,往往带来较难承受的计算量。尽管学者们在显式与并行算法开发、接触检测算法优化等方面开展了较多的研究工作,但隐式格式基础上的并行在效率提升的空间上极为有限,而显式计算又不利于保留接触开闭迭代收敛这一重要优势和特征。因此在计算效率的提升方面,建议在接触检测的策略优化和并行处理,以及接触开闭迭代与显式并行的相容性方面开展深入研究;对接触处理方法的优化,甚至考虑对接触罚弹簧的取缔,可能是值得研究的重要方向。

3)多物理场问题

DDA 与 NMM 中多物理场耦合功能的开发符合我国深地岩石工程、能源岩石工程、水利岩石工程等岩石工程重大发展方向的需要,对于推动 DDA 和 NMM 在实际问题中的更加广泛应用至关重要,而目前这方面开展的工作还非常有限。建议在 DDA 和 NMM 中开发完善的力-水-热多场耦合功能,并辅以更加丰富的岩石材料及结构面模型以及岩石破裂模型等,以满足岩石工程实际问题模拟的需要。

4)三维方法问题

相较于二维 DDA 与 NMM 的大量研究与成功应用,受到接触检测与处理、计算效率以及三维建模手段等因素的制约,三维 DDA 和 NMM 的发展与应用

至今仍非常不足。尽管接触理论的提出为扫除接触检测这一重大发展障碍提供了极具意义的理论支撑,但其具有鲁棒性的算法实现以及在此基础上的接触处理都还是三维 DDA 和 NMM 发展路上所需解决的重大问题。由于 DDA 和 NMM 都是对非连续面的显式模拟,三维模型的有效和快速构建至关重要。目前主要采用的块体切割建模方法多面临输入参数量大、算法稳定性差等问题。因此在三维方法的发展方面,建议加强基于接触理论的接触检测算法研究,丰富三维模型的建立手段,如建立三维 DDA/NMM 结构模型与主流三维地质模型间的联系等,并在计算效率的提升方面加大研究力度。

5)程序的商业化开发问题

国内及国际关于 DDA 和 NMM 的研究基本上都是在石根华先生的源代码基础上各自开发发展,产生了较多的重复性工作,而更重要的是无法形成对 DDA 和 NMM 具有重要推广和应用意义的商业化程序,加之计算控制参数与计算效率的制约,严重影响了方法的发展与应用进程。建议学者及团队间增强交流,分工合作,通过协同开展重大项目申报与实施等,逐步形成成熟并具有影响力的 DDA/NMM 岩石力学商业软件,解决更多具有重大意义的工程实际问题。

4 结论及展望

DDA 与 NMM 以其完备的理论实现了对非连续以及连续-非连续相耦合问题的有效求解,现已成为岩石力学与工程领域广受认可的主流数值模拟方法。本研究对 DDA 和 NMM 自提出以来在理论与算法以及在岩石力学与工程领域的应用研究方面的工作进行了较为全面的梳理和总结,在此基础上总结出了 DDA 和 NMM 发展所面临的主要挑战,包括计算控制参数、计算效率、多物理场、三维方法、程序的商业化开发等 5 个方面,并给出了应对建议供同行参考,以期 DDA 和 NMM 的更好发展与应用,更好服务于国家岩石力学与工程模拟重大需求。

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(编辑 张璐)